

# PHILLIPSBURG HERALD.

SPEAK TO THEM THAT THEY GO FORWARD.

VOL XI, NO. 48.

PHILLIPSBURG, KANSAS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1889.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

## THE HERALD.

PHILLIPSBURG, KANSAS  
ESTABLISHED 1877

The oldest paper in Northwest Kansas

TERMS:  
One year \$1.50  
Six months .75  
A. F. KORN & D. G. DAVIS, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TIME TABLE  
The trains on the Missouri Pacific Railroad arrive at Phillipsburg as follows:

GOING EAST.  
Mixed 4:30 a. m.  
GOING WEST.  
Mixed 11:45 p. m.

C. K. & N. TIME CARD.  
GOING EAST.  
No. 14 Passenger 7:10 a. m.  
No. 16 Passenger 7:55 p. m.  
No. 42 Local Freight 8:10 a. m.

GOING WEST.  
No. 13 Passenger 8:30 p. m.  
No. 15 Express 8:30 a. m.  
No. 41 Local Freight 7:00 a. m.

## SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M.—Hold regular meetings at their hall, in State Bank Block, on Saturday evenings on or before the full moon of each month. G. W. BICKFORD, W. M. W. D. GARDNER, Secretary.

L. O. O. F.—Meet Tuesday evening of each week, in State Bank Block. Visiting brethren cordially invited. HARRY ARCHER, Secretary.

K. P.—Phillipsburg Lodge 113, K. P.—Meet every Thursday at Castle Hall, over First National Bank. Visiting brethren cordially invited. C. TWITCHELL, C. C. J. S. DAWSON, K. of R. S.

A. O. U. W.—Lodge 271. Meet every Monday evening. Wm. SPRITZ, M. W. E. E. HOFFMAN, Recorder.

G. A. R.—Meet at Plotter's Hall. Meet first Saturday evening after full moon. FRANK STRAIN, Commander. HENRY SMITH, Adjutant.

UXION CAMP No. 54 S. V. C. S. A.—Meet every second Saturday after full moon at 6 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren and Grand Army Comrades cordially invited. G. H. TUCKER, Captain.

## CHURCHES.

M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Beckhard, Pastor. Sunday School meets at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 o'clock a. m., and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening of each week. Young people's meeting every alternate Tuesday evening.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Theo. Bracken, Pastor. Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m., 1 p. m., 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening of each week. Young people's meeting Saturday evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching second and fourth Sunday in each month, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m. Strangers welcome. W. A. SIMMONS, Pastor.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. WALLACE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the diseases of women. Local Surgeon of the C. & N. Railroad. Office south side of Public Square, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

A. B. HOUCK, M. D., Eclectic Physician. Office at G. W. Bickford's Drug Store, north side of Public Square, Phillipsburg, Kansas. All calls both day and night promptly attended to.

H. D. BROTHERS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at U. A. Harmon's Drug Store, east side of Public Square, Phillipsburg, Kansas. All calls both day and night promptly attended to.

DENTISTRY.  
DR. L. D. GRAHAM, SURGEON—DENTIST. Has permanently located in PHILLIPSBURG, KANSAS.

G. A. SPAULDING & CO., Attorneys at Law. Will do a general law and land business. Collections made with promptness and dispatch. Office over the Phillips County Bank, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

McKAY & McCORMICK, Attorneys-at-Law. Furnish abstracts of title, make collections and transact a general law and land business. Office on south side Public Square, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

GEO. W. STINSON & SON, Attorneys-at-Law. Will practice in the Seventeenth Judicial District and the Supreme Court of the State. Collections promptly attended to. Office in State Bank building, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Attorney at Law. Will attend to law and land business. Collections promptly attended to. Office on West side of Public Square.

W. W. GILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. PHILLIPSBURG, KANSAS. Collections attended to. Office over State Bank, Rooms 2-3.

## ABSTRACTS

—AND—  
Examination of Title!  
Exclusive Business.  
vii-19 ALVA H. PEARSON.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Commercial House, E. ALBAUGH, Proprietor, West Side of Public Square, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

T. S. house has recently been refitted, and re-traveled, and now offers as good accommodations as will be found in Northwest Kansas.

## Prairieview Business Directory.

Post Master.....D. W. THOMAS.  
Notary Public.....JACOB POPPEN.  
Justice Peace and Notary Public, D. D. BEMER.  
Druggist and Physician.....H. C. SPRAGUE.  
Gen. of Merchants.....J. POPPER & VAN DYKE.  
Logan Lumber Co., Manager.....J. W. THOMAS.  
Harness Dealer.....W. H. HENNINGER.  
Livery and Feed Stable.....JOHN CUMMINS.  
Hardware and Implement.....J. S. FARMER.  
Blacksmith Shop.....VIBERT BOILE.  
Flour Store.....Mrs. H. HODGINS.  
Carpenter and Contractor.....G. ZWEDER.  
Commercial Hotel.....L. O. FARMER.

## WEEKS & MORSE,

## Real Estate, Farm Loan

## —AND—

## INSURANCE BROKERS!

## Farms Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

If you wish to exchange your land for merchandise or for eastern lands call on us and we will make you happy. We can also give you best rates on Farm and City loans. Office in Phillips Co. Bank, (East Door).

## DAVE KLOSE,

## DEALER IN

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

## KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

a fresh line of Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c. Sells on the smallest possible margin—His expenses are very light—Consequently he can compete with any firm in the county.

## CALL ON HIM AT

## STUTTGART, KANSAS.

## VEGA'S LUNCH ROOM!

## —GO TO—

Vega's Lunch Room on the South Side

## —FOR A—

Lunch, or for Fresh Fruits, Candies,

Nuts, Lemonade or anything usually found in a first class

restaurant.

## ICE-CREAM PARLOR IN CONNECTION.

## BLACKSMITH SHOP!

## WM. DOUGLAS

Is now prepared to do all kinds of blacksmith work. Also

## Horse-Shoeing and Wagon Work.

Special attention given to all kinds of Machine Work. Shop on the Country side, east of Harmon's Livery Stable.

## PHILLIPSBURG, KANSAS.

## JEFF HATFIELD,

## TONSorial ARTIST,

## SOUTH SIDE OF SQUARE.

For a good, smooth, quick shave or a nice hair cut give me a call. Other work in my line done with neatness and dispatch. Shop under Stinson & Son's aw office. 9-241f

## HORSE-SHOEING

## —AT—

## C. E. HAIGHTS,

First door west First National Bank. PHILLIPSBURG, KANSAS.

Bring in your horses, for I make a specialty of HORSE-SHOEING.

## D. L. LAWYER,

## Plasterer and Bricklayer,

## Phillipsburg, Kansas.

Is prepared to do all kinds of masonry work in a good and workmanlike manner.

## Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, with remission of pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers.—For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at G. W. Bickford's drug store.

The Republicans of Ohio have about completed their arrangements for presenting to the Republicans of Kansas a grand banner and an American flag, in honor of the Sanflower State's being the champion Republican state in the Union—having given Harrison and Morton the largest Republican majority of any state—82,000.

—Exchange papers for sale at this office at the rate of 50 cents per hundred.

## Answer to Mr. "B's" Letter in the Logan Freeman.

Your readers will please remember that the dam at the Marvin Mills was carried out by the high water the day after Judge Poling, Mr. Van Allen and myself had made the examination of the county treasurer's books and cash. Now between running the mill and trying to get a dam in at Marvin, my time and mind has been so occupied that a delay in answering the open letter of Mr. "B" in the Freeman has been unavoidable, and I know a generous public will excuse.

I think Mr. "B" has greatly magnified our powers and duty on the commission named. From the reading of the law it seems to me to simply imply the counting of cash and examination of the books, to see if all the cash, according to the books, is in the hands of the county treasury, to guard against that officer speculating with the money. By reading the section under which we were appointed, and comparing it with the section providing for the settlement of the county treasurer with the commissioners, I think your readers and even Mr. "B" will see that we had no power to institute an examination of the books from the time the county was organized. Another mistake I wish to correct in this unkind thrust made at the commissioners by Mr. "B's" question: "If this was to be a whitewash." Now the commissioners had full power to select anybody, and selecting as strong a democrat and able a man as Mr. Van Allen does not show any inclination to whitewash. I think it is a mistake to mistrust every act of our public men. If they make mistakes, intentional or otherwise, it is perfectly right to censure them, but when their acts show as good faith and honest intent as this appointment, where they even invited a man of an opposing party, and a man whom his party has frequently honored with nominations to positions of trust and responsibility, I say, when such a man is invited to look into these affairs the commissioners should be commended, and not be charged with dishonest intent.

With this I will proceed with the report, but will say first that we went as far in our examination as we had any excuse of power to go. Mr. Bracken assisted us in every way, and his excellent book-keeping, of which I wish to speak later, made our duty a pleasure. We first demanded the cash, and found:

Paper currency.....	\$810.00
Silver and gold coin.....	202.47
Postage stamps (used for change).....	2.05
Phillipsburg city script.....	26.00
Railroad coupons.....	970.00
County Supt. orders on school district for supplies.....	37.75
Postal notes.....	7.31
Money orders.....	67.11
Drafts.....	142.50
County orders.....	5.00
County attorney's commission.....	3.50
Deposit First National Bank Phillipsburg.....	11,022.35
Deposit Phillips County Bank.....	11,371.25
Total.....	28,187.23

This is every particular corresponded with the books, and constitutes our report.

Now, with your permission, I will give my view of the examination proposed by Mr. "B." I have had occasion in years past to see the books of Phillips county, and I am free to say that I do not want the job of examining them from the organization. Some of the former treasurers and clerks (for you cannot settle fairly with the treasurer unless the clerk's books are correctly kept) have been put in without taking ability into consideration, and some of the books are in such shape that it would be impossible to make anything out of them. This is more especially true of the clerk's books. It is my opinion that most, if not all, of our treasurers, books, with the exception of Mr. Nippes, will bear the closest scrutiny. Now I understand that in settling with Dan Smith the commissioners had to depend on John Low's memory more than on the books, and as that memory is not available, his books would amount to little or nothing. Mr. Laird's books would be still worse, and the fact is all any expert could do, prior to the late examination of Mr. Nippes' books, would be to depend on the treasurers' books without anything to check from, and you will certainly see that the expense would be much greater than the profit. Now I think a better way is to choose our next officers on account of competency,

and not because they are good fellows. The best safeguard is competency. A man may be honest, but if he is not competent it costs too much to find the fact out; and if neither clerk nor treasurer are competent, no expert can tell whether or not they are honest. I, therefore, consider it very important to get competent men, and if we get any to keep them as long as possible. After all, it matters very little to us who draws the salary. The best service is what we want, and here I will say such service is what we are getting from Mr. Theodore Bracken. It was with pardonable pride that he showed and explained his system of book-keeping. To begin: in receiving tax a receipt and duplicate stub is issued; this is as far as the law proscribes. Now Mr. Bracken, as an extra safeguard, has a lady clerk, whose duty it is to check, thus: If Tom Jones pays \$15.50 tax, Mr. Bracken will make out the receipt, and in counting the money into the money drawer he will turn and say, Tom Jones 15.50, and the clerk will make an entry to that effect. In making up cash, which is done every night, the cash is counted, then the stubs are footed up and the counter accounts compared. If they all agree there is very little chance for a mistake, and if the cash does not correspond the stubs show what should have been paid, the lady's account shows exactly what each man did pay, and the mistake is at once located. This, of course, entails the expense of an extra clerk, but it insures accuracy, for which I really think Mr. Bracken cares more than he does for money. Then, besides the regular set of books Mr. Bracken keeps a daily cash balance book, which gives receipts and disbursements, and not alone the gross balance on hand, but the particular shape each balance is in—how much in each bank, how much in currency, coin, orders, postal notes, etc. In counting the cash we made a memorandum, as shown by the report, and we found that each item corresponded, even to a one-cent postage stamp.

I may take too much space, but I think the importance of the issue will warrant me to even further intrude upon you and your readers. I believe it to be every man's duty to expose every fraud, and fully as much his duty to commend an officer who is faithfully performing his duty. We, the people, are the ones interested, and we cannot know too much about the matter. I can further assure Mr. "B." or any one else, that Mr. Bracken will be glad so far as his time will admit, to satisfy them that what I have stated is true and not overdrawn.

In relation to the county clerk: I have already stated my opinion of the former clerks. I will say further, that I don't think that the defalcation of Mr. Nippes could have been unearthed from any of the former clerks' books. This may not speak well for the former clerks, but it is only doing Mr. Hartman justice. It is an important office, and our success in filling it, prior to the present incumbent's time, has not been very brilliant. Now, Mr. Hartman's books sustained the scrutiny of experts in a most thorough investigation, and so far as I can learn, no flaw was found. The question now is, shall we experiment with some one else? It is true, this is his second term, and custom says two terms and no more, but with our late experience I, for one, am adverse decidedly to any experimenting further than is necessary; and I would much prefer foregoing my objections to the former to the chances of the latter. I have not one word to say against the competency of any of the candidates for clerk, but in one case we know just what we have, in the other we will have to find out. In my own business I should never reflect for one moment on the course I would take; and, as I have already stated, we have to pay just the same amount and to the masses it can make no difference who draws the salary, so we get the best service we can for the money. Reader, please reflect: don't you think you feel pretty much as I do?

Respectfully,  
PETER HANSEN.

—Subscribe for the Herald, the oldest paper in Phillipsburg.

## A LETTER FROM MEXICO.

An Interesting Description of the Integral Co-operative Colony of Mexico.

LA LOZIA, SINALOA, MEXICO, July 19, 1889.

ED. HERALD:—I have wondered if you would adjudge a letter from me, descriptive of this country, and more especially of this colony, of sufficient interest to your readers to justify a publication in the Herald.

A party of us, 21 in number, left Strong City, Kansas, on June 1st, arriving at Nogales, on the boundary between Arizona and Mexico, on June 5th. A day or two after Mr. W. A. Brown, formerly of Agra, arrived in charge of a car of freight. Then we were detained some ten or twelve days at Guaymas on account of getting the goods through the Mexican custom house. Then we were five days on a schooner sailing on the Gulf of California, against adverse winds, to Topolobampo, arriving there on June 25th.

The purpose of the party was to join the Co-operative Colony, located here in November, 1886, by Albert K. Owen.

La Lozia is a farm of some 450 acres, located about 15 miles from the shore of the Gulf of California, and about 200 miles southeast of Guaymas. It is on the Fuerte river, on a plain of nearly level land from 35 to 125 miles wide, lying between the great Sierra Nevada mountains and the Gulf of California. This plain, which slopes toward the gulf, is crossed at intervals by streams of considerable size, which have their origin in the mountains, and this combination of streams and vast stretches of fertile lands gently sloping to the gulf, makes irrigation easy on a small or extensive scale, and fits the land for homes for thousands of people.

One traveling through Mexico cannot help noticing that the methods of the Mexicans are the methods of two thousand years ago. Old bible pictures are suggested at every turn. Here we find the people carrying water on their heads in round bottomed earthen jars, as the people of Palestine did when Paul preached the gospel of Christ. Here are the same kind of wooden plows; the same fashion of two wheeled carts; the same way of yoking oxen with a straight stick bound to the animals' heads with leather thongs; the same sort of wells dug with steps leading down to the water, down which the women go for water, instead of using the means a more modern civilization has developed for drawing the water up; the same sort of rude appliances for grinding corn and cutting wheat, and generally all the methods of ancient days. Of course this cannot last always, nor for very long for the increase of population will compel the adoption of modern methods.

Within a radius of 150 miles from this point can be produced nearly all the articles which enter into the world's commerce. The sea is full of fish of all kinds, the mountains full of ores and coal, while the agricultural lands will produce all the crops of the temperate and semi-tropical zones, also a large number that are considered purely tropical plants, as coffee, cocoa nuts, etc.

The colony here is based upon the principles of what is called "Integral Co-operation," which includes co-operation in agricultural produce, land holdings, merchandizing, transportation, lighting, schools, building, libraries, irrigation, powers, sanitation, sewerage, etc. In practice these theories, which to many seem vague and indefinite, if not absurd, have already been tested sufficiently to demonstrate their usefulness and availability.

To illustrate: A man may work for himself or the company—the colony—as he pleases. The company owning all the land is enabled to give constant employment. If at work for the colony he receives credit on the company's books for the value of his services, and so if he sells anything to the colony he receives credit at the price agreed upon. These credits are similar to deposits in the bank, and are funds against which he may check for things he needs. Thus the company becomes a "clearing house,"

in which the accounts of every individual are settled monthly, the balance going over into the next month, as in the case of a bank account. All the buying and selling being centralized in the co-operative store, no individual has an account against another, hence there are no settlement disputes, and no occasion whatever for lawyers, courts or constables. There are no chattel or real estate mortgages; no statements, no collections, and no foreclosures. Not only that, but the use of money being dispensed with, interest and usury dies a natural death. Profit is annihilated by the co-operative store, and rent is destroyed by the common ownership of land, which is given, rent free, on perpetual lease to the members as they may need for occupation or use.

Thus the Credit Fancier Company does not contract any debts payable in cash. It, as a corporation, merely engages to effect the exchanges of the services of members with each other, and of the whole with the commercial world. Every member becomes the holder of an interest in the bank, the store, the land, and in all public utilities or things of a public nature, as school libraries, roads, ditches, sewers, etc.

The subject of "Integral Co-operation" is one worthy of careful study by all well disposed persons. It is simply a scientific organization of the business of a community, in which all the best methods of the business world are adopted. Indeed the Credit Fancier Company has proposed nothing new, nothing untried, nothing not proven economical and successful in actual practice. Its only innovation consists in making use of all the tested and approved methods of business instead of only a part of them. To illustrate:

In keeping accounts, the clearing house system is adopted.

In building and saving, the plans of the Building and Loan association are adopted.

In education, the public school system of Kansas is imitated.

In sewerage and drainage, the system recently adopted in Paris, and which from the start has been used in Pullman, Illinois, is followed.

In irrigation, lights, powers, etc., the usual corporation methods are adopted except that each individual is an owner of a part interest in the plants or business.

Altogether there seems to be no reason why this comprehensive co-operative movement will not succeed. Of course there is no room here for idlers or mere speculators. Such people would not thrive. But the industrious man would not have to spend any time whatever, in "looking for a job" or in wondering "where the money is coming from" to pay the interest, taxes, store bill or mortgage.

We prefer to lay those relics of ancient and musty semi-civilization upon the shelves of history. How this can be done may be learned by reading Bellamy's "Looking backward," or "Owen's Integral Co-operation."

There are several Kansas people here, among them Willis A. Brown, of Agra; W. W. Green and L. H. Shaw, of Ottawa; C. C. Remely and family, of Shanute; Geo. L. Page and family, Wm. Bently and W. C. Pave, of Salina; A. Durand, of Brookville; N. Thurston, of Dickinson county; Ernest Lamb and your correspondent, of Kirwin. They are all well pleased with the plan of co-operation as proposed and adopted by the colony. Lately there has been a corporation formed in Kansas auxiliary to the Credit Fancier, particulars of which may be had by addressing C. B. Hoffman, Enterprise, Kansas.

I might add a description of the nurseries, orchards, clearings, crops, etc., produced this year, but must be brief. The colonists are now eating grapes from vines, which 15 months ago were cuttings just stuck in the ground. They finished gathering one crop of corn to-day and have another field in the roasting ear, another knee high, and still another planted only last week and now up ready to cultivate. They have an orange orchard of some 10 acres, and other fruit covering five acres all doing well.

They have a library of several thousand volumes, a good school and kindergarten, etc. Altogether they have made good progress in the year which has passed since I was here before and their prospects are bright for the future.

With regards to old friends in Phillips county, my home for nearly 18 years, I am, respectfully,  
C. J. LAMB.